Official Paper of the City and County

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION A Republican State Corvention, to nom andidates for Member of Congress, Governor, Lieu tenant Governor, Associate Justice of the Supre-

torney General, and Superintendent of Public In-struction, will be held at Topeka, on the 5th Day of September, A. D. 1970, At twelve o'clock m. The Republican voters of Kansas will, in each Representative District of the State, on the third day of September, A. D. 1870, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the County or Dis trict Committee of each county in the State, elecone delegate, and one alternate for every 2,500 in obitants, or any fractional part thereof, in each

Representative District, based upon the census of 1870, as will appear by certificate of the Count No proxies will be admitted to said convention The local district committees of the several cou ties or districts are requested to cause suffici notice to be given of the time, place and manner the election of delegates and alternates, in their repective counties. P. P. ELDER, Chairman. M. M. MURDOCK, Secretary.

THE ROTTEN CAMPAIGN OF SPEER

There is no more noticeable feature in th present political campaign in this State than daring and cruelty. They are mostly from the lack of sincerity and earnestness on the the tribe of Kabyls, have brown, almost part of the defenders of Speer and Clarke. black faces, that never see soap, thick lips Of the dozen newspapers nominally on that and protruding jaws, short cut hair, the side not a single one of them has made a serious argument in behalf of Sidney Clarke's dress is a blue jacket with yellow trimming claims for a renomination to Congress. This blue pump pantaloons, and a broad girdle is a fact to which we have not before called attention, but it is a very important one, and never could be said of any previous campaign and bayonet. They bring with them a great in this State. And most of the journals claimed

Clarke as friendly to him say nothing at all. Such feeble and dumb dogs must be supremeiv disgusting to the Speer-Clarke interest and ownership. They woke up once, a few weeks small and sleepy tribe seemed to be some- brutes. They are the only Mohammer general consent united in a protest against personalities. Speer had long been writing the most false, dirty and ribald stuff ever among them." dogs had gloated over it all with a sickening and smutty delight. Their indignation had not been aroused by the crimes of either Speer told in regard to these ribald leaders of the tion of this opinion our cotemporary mentions rotten ring, they suddenly became aware of the reply of the old hero when some officer the sin of truth-telling. But the course of the Clarke newspapers has been much more manly than that of Clarke, who, while claiming to decry personalities, delivers a speech containing nothing else. And his lies are private citizens in regard to whom the public that flag." is not specially interested.

But the ai 'ficant fact remains that closed that the enemy cannot fight. It is ashamed of its cause, and, so far as the news papers are concerned, allows it to go by default. The Lawrence Tribune, owned by Clarke, and the little Fort Scott Telegram. supported by Clarke, are the only fighting dailies on Clarke's side, and the Land Officers, is the only belligerent weekly. Such lack of confidence was never shown betore; and such a weak line in front become almost contemptible. A little spluttering is dina Era occasionally mixes a little advocacy of the adultery candidate with its diluted religion, but all of the rotten journals are evidently adiamed of Darke and Speer and afraid to offend their subscribers by making a positive fight for a partnership made up defaulter and a debaucher.

plain of the weak way in which their rotten- he asserted, approved of his perjury, and ness is defended. The patronage of two hun- the French nation desired that henceforth the dred postoffices, two hundred deputy marshals, twenty route agents, a dozen Land Officers France. Thus the second Empire becan and a score of Assessors and Collectors ought to have led to better and more con spicuous results. All this vast patronage has not secured one able and popular daily journal, and has not gained the support of a single prominent and influential man. The paucity of men is a thousand times more remarkable than the weakness of the newspaper following. When Lane made fights, he had prominent men in every locality; men who had the confidence of the people, and who knew how to conduct a campaign Where in the State of Kansas is there a firstclass man who sustains Bid. Clarke or John Speer? Nowhere. There is no such man

These facts, thus hastily alluded to, dis-close the real scatter of the compaign and the strength of the opposing forces. The numbers, the ability, the strangetty, are all on one side. On the other side are John Speer, Sid. Clarke, Hoyt, Wholly Unreliable Worden, Emery (a Speer bondsman) and y-naturalized "Cofrey." The government patronage has been place in scrupulous, and Clarke finds himself overpowered, crushed, killed, within six weeks

vigor, and fond of fight. The Commonwealth it seems, does not oppose Clarke, and its editor "never wrote a line in favor of Mr. Clarke omination, and never expects to."

The truth of the matter is that Clarke has no friends. The farther he advances in the will lead to a lasting peace and the prosperi fight the more weakness he develops. He is completely broken down, and those on whom he relied for support and defend have lost all heart in the fight.

JOY RULLDS THE TROY BOAD. We learn from Mr. Philbrick, of Doniphan, that the Doniphan County Board or Tuesday decided to transfer their interest in the road from Atchison to White Cloud to Jas. F. Joy & Co. The Atchison Board met yesterday and would take the same

Mr. Joy agrees to begin shipping the iron and laving the track within ten days, and to have the road completed to the Nebraska line by the first of January. It is believed to be his purpose to extend it thence, next year, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska.

This will open an important section country to Leavenworth, and give us fifty housand new customers.

Mr. Philbrick also informs us that M Hall promises to build the river road, from Doniphan to Wathens, sixteen miles, or receiving the county stock in the St. Joseph and Denver road. The line is an important one, and we now believe that it will b built. Doniphan, Atchison and Leaven worth counties have reason to congratulate themselves on these important movements Our prediction, made in March, that Sol Miller would this year be able to go from White Cloud, near the Nebraska line, to Baxter Springs, on the line of the India Territory, by an all rail route in Kansas will certainly prove true.

A CORRESPONDENT at the front says of the Turcos serving in the French army: "The Turcos come to Europe with a reputation for head covered with a white turban. Their around the waist. They are said to be still armed with the old infantry rifle with sword number of pet animals, such as cats and dogs the latter of which are of great size and trained to seize the bridles of the enemy's horse, rushing with their masters into the battle, and being of great service to them It has been related that some have tamed ago, when we replied to the Speer-Clarke jackals with them. In Algeria these mer blackguardism by telling the people just are feared on account of their brutality and what sort of scoundrels these men were. The licentiousness; when drunk they are perfect what aroused, and they in one accord and by whom a traveller says he ever saw drunk and as the true Mussulman has a detestation of this vice, the Turcos are greatly despised

THE New York Commercial Advertise says that the late D. G. Farragut was a sound, steady Christian gentleman who knew what or Clarke, with which they and the whole his oath to support the government meant State were familiar, but when the truth was and abided by his allegiance. In confirmaof the Confederacy offered him any position which he could desire. Pointing to the na tional colors yet floating above the Navy Yard at Norfolk, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I will see every man of you eternally not in general told about candidates, but of d-d before I would raise my arm against

Specimens of the work of a machin the Speer-Clarke ring has not made which is expected to do away with penman an cornest argument or an open ship, by substituting printing for writing fight. What has been done in are in circulation. It is described as an it the way of buying men with money and the strument of small size, suitable to be se promise of office is not yet generally known, upon a table, to be "operated" by playing but will be before the Convention meets, upon keys somewhat like those of a piane Argument is not replied to, reasoning is not The specimens, though by no means elegant, met with reasoning, facts are not refuted, and indicate that the working of the machin the most crushing statements are not denied will produce some sort of "copy" in print or replied to. A canvass of unexampled in- though as yet it is all in capitals, is irregula terest has nearly closed its first and most in spacing, and is otherwise defective. The vital stage, and the important fact is disthat of ordinary handwriting.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES The Convention of German Patriotic Aid Societies has issued an address to the people of the United States. It is dated Chicago. August 19th, and is signed by Edmund Jus Junction Union, owned by one of Clarke's sen, Dr. Von Holst, Caspar Butz, A. Rosenthal and Dr. Wm. Taussig. It is an able eloquent and patriotic appeal, and will mee with a cordial response from all Union men, Republicans and progressives in this country. done by the Emporia Tribune; and the Me- We copy the opening and concluding para

FELLOW CITIZENS: When Louis Bona parte strangled the French Republic, h found it necessary to call upon the people for the ratification of his coup d'etat. The President became Emperor, "through the mercy of Divine Providence and the will of the Speer and Clarke have a just right to com- people of France." "Divine Providence." will of the perjurer should be the will of with a shameless lie, and thereby proved itself at once the legitimate successor of the first, for the entire history of the Napoleoni race is a continual proof that the Napoleoni system is but an immeasurable lie. The first Napoleon proclaimed himself the banner-bearer of the French Republic, which pre-tended to draw the sword but in its own detended to draw the sword but in its own defence. Napoleon III. says: "The Empire is peace." During the reign of Napoleon I., as well as that of Napoleon III., the history of France, however, is an uninterspited array of aggressive wars. With soldiers they erected the throne, and bayonets have ever been their sole foundation. The Empire is war—military glory the is only basis upon which the Napoleonic dynasty can rest. Only while France dictates her decrease that other nations can she formst the discrease that Only white France dicasts her decrees to other nations can she forget the disgrace that upon her own soil she knows of nought but servile submission. The first and third Napoleon have both frankly confessed that only a disumised and helpless Germany would enable them to dictate laws to Europe. Once, already, history has proven the truth of this assertion, and the attempt is now being made to repeat the evidence.

disregarded the mighty influences of moral ideas. These moral ideas and not the needle-gun will decide the struggle. If the moral sentiment of the world, therefore, will in the month of June," found our ing, "all in the month of June," found our were being the first with control in the section of the most decisions of the work of the section of the most decisions of the were decisions of the work of the section of the most decisions of the work of the section of the most decisions of the work of the section of the work of the secti

ceal from ourselves that we are about to ente sm which we find in every district of Ger many induces me to hope that, by the help of God, it will be a victorious contest, which ty of Germany. Let us, therefore, depend on our good cause and on our good swords.

SIDNEY CLARKE, in his speech on Friday day night, assiduously avoided the charges made against him throughout the State, and contented himself by abusing I. S. Kalloch, Thaddeus H. Walker, D. W. Wilder and ex-Governor Robinson, of Lawrence, and he would have included the proprietor of this

any charges he might make. Why did the Honorable Sidney select those few men as the target at which to spit his venom? Why did he not include all the opposition, instead of singling out a few? It was because he dare not do it! It was because the people are opposed to hir and his corrupt political career, which is a vile that he dare not publicly discuss it be fore any Kansas audience. That is why singled out these few individuals, who out grains of sand in comparison to the thousands of other honest opponent of Sidney Clarke in Kansas.-Fort Scot

Clarke has pursued the same course very meeting he has addressed. It has been is policy, and that of his partner, John Speer, from the beginning. Speer is laboring under the weight of defactation, steal ing, forgery and perjury. Clarke sustain nim, and aids him in buying up grand juries, and in postponing Speer's trial for his crimes until the State Convention has met-Clarke adds to his political crimes the guilt of adultery, and of constantly keeping a prositute, and he ran away from his native State o escape punishment for the death of roung woman whom he had seduced, and who was delivered of an abortion through his procurement. It is this wretch and scoundrel who is travelling over the State making personal assaults upon our best citizens.

ONE of the defences which has constant been made for Louis Napoleon, when charged with the terrible crimes of which he is guilty, was the very lame and and illogical one that he was "beautifying Paris."

We see now how he has done it. pent millions of dollars in making streets parks and adornments, and thus helped to ilence and stifle popular clamor. But now Paris is being defaced in all directions, buildings demolished, trees cut down and general ruin wrought. That is what comes of "beanty" when built up by fraud, oppressio and tyranny. A wise and just ruler would have given the people a good government, and then Paris would have been safe. Beauty ased on baseness is brief.

In the New York markets, while the arly crop of fruits was remarkably large, rought out by a mild winter and early, cenial spring, the scorebing, rainless summer interfered sadly with the later crops and the business is less than for severa ears. In fact, the fruit trade this year is in a gloomy condition, and the losses of dealer will be enormous. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost so far by spoiled fruit.

THE War Department has ordered that in every case where a disbursing officer shall be caught betting at cards or any game of hazard, his functions shall be suspended, and be will be ordered to turn over all funds in his keeping; that he shall be brought to trial before a general court-martial by the department commander, and will not be ussigned to duty or again put in possessio of public funds, subsequent to his trial, without the approval of the Secretary of War.

It really seems almost impossible for any overeign of France to die upon the throne nd bequeath his power to his immediate de cendants. Of all the sovereigns of France since 1774, Louis Napeleon has had the ongest reign as President and Emperor. They thus compare: Louis XVI., eighteen rears; Napoleon I., fifteen years; Louis XVIII., nine years; Charles X., six years; Louis Phillippe, eighteen years; Louis Napoleon, twenty-two years.

THE New York Independent expresses the people, but overthrow the French Empeor." This sentiment, we may hope, aninates the Prussian authorities.

A PARIS bookseller, having applied to Berlin publisher of lithographic prints for reat number of copies of portraits of the great number of copies of portraits of the one of the finest branches of reilroad in the West, for this road is not to be beaten. The scenery is varied in no manner that calls left: we send you the originals."

MR. H. R. HULBURD, the Comptroller the Currency, on Friday authorized the es tablishment of national banks at New Orleans, Richmond, Ky., and Lawrence, Kan-

It is probable that the large cities will rank thus: New York 900,000, Philadelphia 700,000, Brooklyn 400,000, Chicago 300, 000, St. Louis 275,000, Cincinnati 250,000,

The Kausas Pacific Railway and the Country Through which it passes. Through Time, Thirty-six Hours.

[From Our Travelling Correspondent.] DENVER, Col., August 22. In 1859, by hard driving, I made the trip brough from Leavenworth to this place and turn, in two months and twenty-one days. The "outfit" consisted of one of Woodworth's est wagons, drawn by two yoke of very fine who rush to newly discovered mines of the precious metals, those of us concerned in the afthe Topeka Record, and Mr. Stone, of the expedition were on the "rampage" for gold. Home Journal, St. Louis. Until we had meanly reached Denver, each of us supposed precious metals, those of us concerned in the We had all the appliances of single-hand sining, such as picks, shovels, pans &c., and proceeded in search of the "color" immediately upon our arrival on Cherry Creek, twelve miles above Denver. Your cortime the finger rails were worn off to the Squick, "The amount perceivable, was corked upon a goose quill. We

Commonwealth now comes pretty near being a montral power, and its position is hardly one of armed neutrality. It has an editor of the greatly honored I fail at your King having leaves the positive character, full of resources and trusted this post to me. We will not come the separate trusted this post to me. Here we were stopped by a train thrown from the track, four miles west, and our decolder. At daylight the passengers sallied out in quest of wood, and soon we were re-lieved of a vast amount of shaking from damp

out of the way, we effected a regular start about the middle of the afternoon of Friday, and settled ourselves in our seats for a view of the country six hundred miles up the The valley of the Smoky Hill is v

until you have passed beyond Salina. Here the surface begins to assume the genuine, and well recognized, appear-ance of the plains. About the first thing we notice is a deserted prairie dog town, the in-habitants having retired before the advance of civilization. Pretty soon, however, we approached one that is still inhabited. The "outside dog," or sentinel, gave the warning "yelp," and immediately all foragers, s and others away from he scampered for their respective places of abode, which they jumped into head foremost with hind legs and tail pointing straight into the air. In two or three seconds their heads would appear at the mouth of the hole, and a moment after the whole body would reap-pear. After barking at us a short time, a

sense of extraordinary alarm would appear they clearly demonstrated the fact that a prairie dog can "change ends" quicker than any other animal of which we now have any account. The prairie dog is otherwise queer in his habits he delights to dwell with owls and snakes. I have never heard whether they claw him or bite him, and, if they do, whether he appeases one with chicken and of the other.

From Salina to the mountains, the greater ortions of the elements that go to make up

a country seem to have "stepped out." A drought has been raging here for several thousand years, and, consequently, crops are not good. Another drawback is the failure of the surface to "coat over" with a soil that our tourists, and others who have examined the plains, tell us is getting in vogue.

That it never rains shows the extraordinary harmony with which the elements of ature perform their allotted functions. One hower such as we have down our way, occa

sionally, would wash the whole country away and land it in other climes. I am sure its present inhabitants pray that the time may never come when it shall rain, for they are of government, and they do not want to ente nto disputes with foreign powers about their

Aside from buffalo grass, fruit is the grea staple of the country. It is altogether of a native kind, and is generally known a Prickly Pear. Millions upon millions of acres of this fruit are produced each year, indigenously. The buffalo grass grows to a height of about one inch, and seems to be in a condition to burn at any season of the year. That portion of the animal kingdo peculiar to this latitude and longitude, is mostly composed of the buffalo, deer, autolope, elk, prairie-dog, coyote, hig white wolf, and mountain, or "Jack rabbit." Of the reptsle, snakes of all kinds; lizards and horned-toads chiefly abound. Of the feathery tribe, we have eagles, crows, and a great in the many specimens of birds with which we are well acquinted in "the St tes," big gnats and musquitoes that wou'd honor any geology, or strictly physical geography, he country below the surface, but am confident that here more of the wonders of nature

lie concealed than in almost any other Territory of equal dimensions on our continent. Within a year or two some of the most startling developments have been made. Of these I shall speak at another time.

The plains, in their pure, unadulterated form, may be said to extend from Sheridan to the Mountains. About four hundred miles of the route from Leavenworth we did not see, however, as we passed over it in the

we saw no buffalo in the streets of Ells worth, Hays, or Kit Carson, greatly to the disappointment of the ladies on board, they had wrought up their expectations the highest notch, and profusely supplied themselves with opera and field glasses for the occasion. The noble brute has fallen into the habit of retiring, at the sound of the coming train, to a point out of sight, just be-yond the hill, next the roadside. In fact, we only saw a gang of fifteen, all told, and they were feeding at least five miles from the road. We saw but three antelopes, and one wretched looking coyote, and, under all circumstances, we unanimously voted "sight-sceing" on the plains, a delusion and a snare. At Carson, the present terminus of the Kansas Pacific proper, and 487 miles west of Leavenworth, we strike the Big Sandy This river is of about the width of the Kaw at Topeka, and is particularly distinguished for being perfectly dry. It derives none of its notoriety from the timber it affords, as, prevailing sentiment of the American people, and, we opine, of the intelligent world in mone. I am told that it is navigable for boats that can go some feet below the surface. For the purpose of allowing the numerous terms that constantly traverse the country, a chance to cross, the Legislature, I believe, has not declared it navigable.

We are now upon that portion of the road just completed, commonly known as the Denver extension. Gen. Palmer has succeeded in constructing for explanation, until the mountains begin to loom up and lend their wonderful, majestic presence to the scene. The agricultural represence to the scene. The agricultural re-sources of this region, I was informed, are very good, provided, always, that irrigation is brought into requisition by the farmer. Nobody seems to have tried a crop yet. I was told, further, that sufficient water for the purpose of irrigation could, in most in-stances, be obtained by digging for it in the beds of the numerous rivers and creeks that course through the country. The car-lier buildings for the shelter of people, put up along the road, were generally adobe, but Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans below that figure.

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO DENVER BY RAIL.

BY RAIL.

Bow at the numerous stations, good, substantial buildings are going up. These stations will be the means of breaking through the last barrier of barbarism on the great plains in the interior of our continent, and the careful buildings are going up. tablishment of a condition of affairs whose value to the world cannot now be estimated.

At Cedar Point, sixty-nine miles from Denver, we found workmen raising coal of the best quality from a vein seven and a half feet thick and but a few feet below the surface. This point is about the highest below the surface.

near here, and they are certainly very interesting. One of the trees petrified six feet in diameter. The only newspaper men on board besides myself, were Mr. C. B. Hamilton

he was the first newspaper man to pass west over the new road on a professional tour. to throw up the sponge.

The running time of the trip is thirty-six hours. The road has a splendid bed the entire distance. Gen. Anderson, General Superintendent, came on our train. The branch just completed, will be turned over to his Company on the first of next month. Mail trains run to Brookville and there stop.

The Red Cross In Germany.

KANSAS WAR CLAIMS.

Representative Clarke's Official Record in the Matter. [From the Topeka Record.]

In the latter part of September, 1864, the rebel General Price invaded the State of Missouri with a considerable force, and was be marching towards Kaness. of October, the enemy having been driven beyond the limits of the State, this militis was mustered out upon proper muster-rolls

lowing the nature and extent of service ren-

dered by each man.

During the same year, a small militia force was called out to suppress an Indian invasion in the southwestern portion of the State—said call being made as in the other case, on the demand of General Curtis.
Out of the services of this militin, th ubsistence, transportation, etc., furnished on account of these trou claims" of Kansas against the general ernment. The purpose of this article is to show as clearly, and yet succinctly, as pos-sible, what legislation has been had for the payment of said claims; and to point out particularly the course pursued in ter by Hon. Sidney Clarke. On the 10th of February, 1864, the Legis lature of Kansas passed a law authorizing the appointment of a commission to adjust and audit these claims. Said commission audited and allowed claims for services of militia, transportation, forage and subsistence furnished, and property lost in action. ence turnismen, and property lost in action, amounting in the aggregate to \$563'932.61.

Of this amount, the State, by its Legislature, partially assumed \$500,000—scrip being issued therefor, "payable when appropriation should be made by Congress."

About the beginning of the year 1866—after the war had closed—the State authorities of Karsan archivate to the State authorities of the State authorities of the State authorities of Karsan archivate to the State authorities of Karsan archivate to the State authorities of Karsan archive to the State authorities of Karsan archive to the State authorities of Karsan archive to the State authorities of the State ties of Kansas applied to the War Depart ment for payment of the claims, as allowed

by the commission and virtually endorsed by the Legislature. Upon consideration of the matter, the Department ruled, through Assistant Inspector General Ketchum, Febru-ary 6, 1866, that "The expenditures having been incurred troops not unstered into the service of the Unitstates, they cannot be adjusted at the Treusu without the action of Congress."

Thereupon, on the 23d of February, 1866 —only seventeen days after this decision was made—Mr. Pomeroy asked, and, by unani-mous consent, obtained leave, in the Senate to introduce a bill (Senate bill No 161) — "To indemnify the State of Kansas for expenses incurred in enrolling, equipping, subsisting a transporting the militia forces of the State is epelling rebel invasion and Indian invasion in the which was read twice by its title, referred ommittee on Military Affairs, and ordered

On the 9th of April following, Mr. Doc ittle, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported tothe Senate on the matter — "To authorize the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for services of the militia called out by the Governor of said State, upon the requisition of Major-General Curtls, the

commander of the United which was read and passed to a second read ing, and the papers accompanying it ordered be printed On the 10th of April-the next day-Senator Lane, of Kansas, moved to take up for consideration the bill just referred to; but a motion by Mr. Trumbull to go into execu-

tive session, took precedence and the bill went over. On the following day—April 11, 1866— Mr Pomeroy rose in his place in the Senat

—"I should like the Senate to proceed to the c sideration of unfinished business of yesterday, were about taking a vote upon it when the Ser went into executive ression; and I should like ave the vote taken at once. After some discussion between Deslittle, Fessenden and Pomeroy, the laws read a third time, and passed.

The bill reached the House next day Auril 12, 1866-and was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Military Affairs, on motion of Mr. Schneck was discharged from further consideration o the bill, and the same was referred to the select Committee on the war debts of the loval States. On the 30th of May following, the bil was reported back to the House, by Mr. Blaine, from the select committee aforemen-

propriations. On the 27th of June following, Mr. Ka on, by unanimous consent, moved that the Committee on appropriations be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee or Claims—which motion was agreed to. This was, of course, a virtual defeat of the billa smothering past all probability of resusci-tation. And "Senate bill No. 259" has never been heard of since. No further mention of "Kansas

claims" is found in the proceedings of Con-gress, until January 6, 1868, when Mr. Pomerov introduced a new bill, (Senate bil No. 214) substantially agreeing in its pro-visions with the first bill. The second bill was promptly referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, after baving been read twice by its title. On the 13th of January, 1868—just a week afterwards—Mr. Wilson reported the bill back from the military committee, and laims, Mr. Pomeroy objected; and the

motion was withdrawn.

January 19, 1868, Mr. Wilson reported the bill back from the Military Con With amendments or bus could be of the 9th of July following, Mr. Wilson called up the bill, and offered a substitute, providing for the payment of \$259,000,— which was adopted.

This bill was reported to the House on the following day—July 10. On the 25th of

face. This point is about the highest between Leavenworth and the mountains, and is about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. ond Senate bill—Mr. Clarke offered a bill in

"To authorize a settlement of the claims of the state of Kansas for services of the troops called o by the Garrenova and State, upon the requisition Maj. Gen. Cartis, to repel the invasion of Gen. This bill authorized a commission

This bill authorized a commission of three persons to examine the claims de nore, and report upon the same to Congress. The bill was reported and referred to Committee on Military Affairs, January 29, 1870. And on the 3d of May following, it was reported back to the House from said Committee, with a recommendation that it he heaved of that it has been heard of "House bill No. 112"

In the Senate, on the 2nd of July, 1870, May following the claims; directing the Secretary of the subject, providing for a commission to and the claims; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amount found due by subject, providing for a commission to and the claims; directing the Secretary of the first statched with the first that he heaved to the first statched with the first that he interest to prove the girls free, had so composite the claims; directing the Secretary of the first statched with the first that he heaved to the vincesses to prove the girls free, had so composite the claims; directing the Secretary of the first statched with the first was alleged in Pennsylvaria that a band of Baltimore the Committee on Military Affairs; reported the Committee on Military Affairs and the committee of the full deed. It was run and committeed the full deed. It was run and committeed the full deed. It was run and committeed the full deed. It was run and the full deed of the Committee of the Opinion Nation—

Congressional Globe. —2d Semion, Page 119, 171, 3313, 373. Desgressional Gibbe.—2d Semion, ceivel at Mr. Charke's hands is sufficient to convince any man of ordinary intelligence that our "sole Representative" has pensis-tently sought to delay payment of these just claims. Four bills have been before the House—any one of which might have been passed by one day's exertion of Mr. Clarke. And yet the only time he has ever opened his mouth on the subject, during his fiv years' service, was on the 25th of July, 1868 when he moved to strike out of Senate bill No

214 the clause making an appropriation of funds to pay off our claims—the most important, the really vital, portion of the bill.

Look, for a moment, at what has been done for other States since the time when our claims were first presented: April 11, 1866, claims were first presented: April 11, 1866, \$800,000 was appropriated to reimburse Pennsylvanis for services of militia in repelling the invasion of Gen. Lee. April 17, 1866, \$6,717,089 65 was appropriated to paying her militia in the service of the United States during the rebellion. March 29, 1867, provision was made for ascertaining the amount due the militia of Indiana and Ohio, at led into active ac called into active service during the Morgan raid through those States; and an appropri ation was made "sufficient to meet the amount found to be due." And on the 3d of March, 1868, an appropriation of \$228,848 was made to pay lowa for the services of militia called into Missouri, and for arming and equipping troops at various times du

similar character—have been paid long ago.
Mr. Clarke was in Congress when all the bills referred to were passed—and voted for every one of them. The claims of Kansas are as just as any of these and more valid than several of them. Our accountup by a duly authorized commission, and virtually endorsed by the Legislature of the State—was presented over six years ago, and brought directly to the attention of Congress through Mr. Pomeroy's first bill, as long since as the 23d of February, 1866. The interest, alone, on these claims since that time
—lost to us by Mr. Clarke's conduct—figures
up over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars
—equal to the total amount of taxes paid by
the people last year for defraying the expenses of the State government. Appropriations aggregating ten millions of dollars have been made, since the war, to meet the claims of other and older states. Kan-Kan

as presents a claim of half a million dollars. rounded upon an en masse uprising of her nilitia to meet the enemies of liberty and he Union—a spectacle without a parallel in laim—the price of "the best blood of on itizens"—has been three times defeated in Congress by our Representative—the man who is now asking us to send im back again to Washington with the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant." And what excuse does Mr. Clarke offer for his course in this matter? What explanation does he give of his persistent opposition to all measures looking to the payment of our demands? None at all. He has attempt-

ed to throw the responsibility of the defeat of the first bill upon the State administration, but ex-Governor Crawford spoils this "little game" by stating publicly, over his own name, that he "never, directly or indirectly, advised, or even suggested," any op-position to said bill; but, "on the contrary, did everything in his power to procure its passage." And the records show that the passage." And the records show that the bill had been killed and buried two days be-fore Governor Crawford was telegraphed to Marke to "come on" and help save What motive, then, has inspired the con

duct of our Representative on this important question? Why has he so frequently and so persistently placed obstacles in the way of the payment of the sum fairly and honestly due us from the general government? Glance a moment at the outside circumstances. Ever since the claims were adjusted by the State commission a lot of speculators have been buying them up at a discount of thirty to seventy per cent. The delay of payment has given this "ring" a chance to secure the bulk of these claims—their eventual profits being increased by the depreciation following the failure of each bill on the subject in Congress. Mr. Clarke is openly charged with being a member of this speculative combination, and with holding, by proxy, a large amount of the claims. Whether this be true or false, the fact that some half dozen of his particular payment of the sum fairly and honestly due fact that some half dozen of his particular friends are, and have been for years, buying all of these claims that they could get hold of, at a heavy discount—the present price being thirty-live cents on the dollar—is unbeing thirty-five cents on the dollar-is un-questionable. And Mr. Clarke's action in longress has been in direct and steady furtherance of their interests. The circum to say nothing of open and explicit charges
—all point to our Representative as a partner in this nefarious scheme of speculation. And he offers not a word to rebut the presump

gress sought to defeat appropriations for the payment or subsistence of our armies, we called him a recreant, a scoundrel, a traitor unworthy to enjoy the benefits or share the honors of American citizenship. What, hen, shall be said of a Representative who. in time of peace, and having full power to secure favorable action in the House on any ust demand of his constituents, deliberately conspires with a ring of swindling specula-tors to cheat the heroic people of his own State out of half a million dollars due and dollars due and owing them since 1864 for services per formed at the peril of their lives, and under circumstances of imminent danger to the country? Let the Republican voters of Kansas, answer through their primary elections and party conventions.

The End of a Slave Catcher. rom the Middletown (Md.) Transcript, Aug. 15. McCreary was a man of iron nerve and lion sylvania in arresting runaway slaves and nany hairbreadth escapes. He was several imes waylaid and fired upon by parties in Chestnut Level with seven men, who undertook to arrest him in the barroom of the hotel at that pleas in the winter of 1852, we think it was. With his revolver and bowie knife he caused his assailants to beat a hasty retreat, heving cut the whiskers of the leader of the band by a ball fired through the bot-tom of a Windsor chair which the man held up between McCreary and himself, as he advanced to make the arrest. After the en-counter McCreary thought it prudent to make a hasty retreat, which he did, lest the party might return reinfdreed. A requisi tion was at one time made for him by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon the Gov-ernor of Maryland, on the charge of kidnapping; but an investigation showed that the charge was groundless. McCreary, though charged with the offence, was above anything of the kind. He was bold and adventurous, even to rashness, in arresting rumsway slaves, but would disturb no one

-It is said that the prettiest girls nerally marry Young

-A woman in Hartford, Conn., only

and foot-race, is contemplating a lecturing our. Her subject will be "Fast Woman -Charles Arms, of South Deerfield, ad ertises for thirty girls to work on pocket ooks. There are plenty of girls at all the atering places to work on pocket books. -Olive Logan announces that she will ote in five years. This gives a clue to her

-Miss Minnie Bradbury, of Marshall Co., Indiana, is studying theology with a view of ecoming a preacher. She is said to be a roung lady of fine intellect and rare cul--English shop girls, who are employed

in grouping and arranging flowers, suffer from headache and feverishness, caused by the odor of the flowers, which they are obliged to inhale all the time. "My wife," said a critic,

ven-tempered person in the world-she's always mad." -Mrs. Morton, an English vocalist, ha overed \$3,000 of a railroad in England,

damage done to her neice by a col ting beneath the shade of a large maple tree on Broad street, Philadelphia, soliciting alms, with the following placard fastene around her neck: "blind for fifty years, and

the father of eight small children. -Suman A. King, a member of a New York woman firm, which has a capital of about \$1,000,000 in the wholesale tea trade. sailed from San Francisco the other day, or her way to China and Japan. -The marvellous voice of a young Amer

ican girl is exciting the wonder of the musi cal world in Milan. Her name is Avonia Boncy. She has just entered her sixteenth year, and is prosecuting her studies for the operatic stage in Milan. -Women are allowed, by a recent royal

decree, to practise medicine in England after undergoing the usual examinations, and special course of instruction is to be opened for them in London. -The war in Europe comes very ha

Rosa Bonheur. She was engaged in frescoing a dog on canvas for the King of Prussia, but before she had half a dog made followed him. Now she has got to finis the picture with nothing to look at but : muszle, a color and some such things that the dog left behind when he girded on the

ITEMA. -Blot is dyspeptic.

-Auber is writing war music. -Horse thieves abound in Nebraska. -An Indiana lunatic lives on boiled cor -Offenbach's nine-year old boy was lately seriously hurt by a fall from a horse.

—It is generally conceded by California papers that this has been a hot summer. —Napoleon, in view of recent events, may well adopt as his motto, "We have Metz the enemy and we are theirs."

—A Maine paper is giving sensonable in-telligence of the drowning of children by breaking through the ice.

to sew together rags enough to make sixty —The Diggers are preparing to have a "dig Indian Sunday" in Plumas Valley, in a short time, with plenty of "grasshopper some," "cricket broth," and other delicacies

of the season. -The Alta California tells a story of seven "Desert Indians" who are a large hors in nineteen hours, leaving absolutely nothin but the bones, hoofs, and hair.

-A census taker in the West found shore christened name is "M,"-the letter alone and another with the cuphonious title of Luna Aurora Borealis. -The workmen of the Central Pacific 200 feet bored through a redwood tree seven feet in diameter. Both the wood and bark

were fresh and sound. -Commenting on a slight earthquake San Francisco, last week, a paper of that city says that popular prejudice is rather in favor of these lighter demonstrations of subterranean force, as they seem to stave off the benvier shocks.

lin banker a remittance of £4,000, and a letter thus worded: "The other £4,000 will be due next month; I shall bring it with our troops myself." He received as good as he sent in this reply: "I will endeavor to will prove to have been really an act of stern ameliorate your captivity by all the means in military necessity. my power."

—Punchinello is particularly good this week.

Here are a few of his best: "Rendy for another heat—the horses of Phoebus...... Results of silver stock-lst. The dream is ore. 2d. Never mined.....Politician's plant—see Weed......In France the Marseillaise has become the national Him; while in Pressia.An intelligent corduniner of this city has invented a bathing slore to fit the under-toe at fewor of heraldry is now at Long Branch,

eagle in each regiment, and that in Septem ber last the French Minister of War issued the French regiments are to bear neither the ber of the regiment or any inscription what-motiver, so as in case of loss not to serve as a trophy. Every German bettalion has a standard with the full significance of a field-ensign. The numbers of conquered trophies will, therefore, have to be carefully distin-

that while under something hurt them, and the other two were still under the house The mother upon looking under the house found them dead, with several moccasin makes (a very poisonous and deadly species) crawling around their bodies. The neighars of age, is the mother of twelve living crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were alarmed, and by their assistance the snakes were killed, and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and sickining appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother in her despair and agony had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, and upon going down to the creek for it, it was only to find it also a corpse in the creek. It is supposed it also a corpse in the creek. It is supposed the little child climbed up in the tub and was holding on to the lower edge of it when the tub upset, rolling the child into the water below and drowning it. It is said the nother's grief was so great that at last acounts she was a raving maniac.

SUICIDE.

Young Man takes Morphine and

[From the Atchison Patriot, Monday. Yesterday a young man named Daniel B. Rigley ended his mortal existence by taking his mortal existence by taking ne. He had lived in this city and morphine. He had lived in this cay and vicinity a year or two, and was known as a man of intelligence and industry. He had been employed on the farm of Mr. 1. N. Alderson for perhaps twelve months. Saturday evening he was in town, and asked an acquaintance for a revolver. He did not, however, give any indication of the dreadful purpose that was in his mind. On Sunday about noon, he went to the clerk of a house on Commercial street and asked the privilege of lying down in the room above the store which was granted. He went up stairs, and in perhaps half an hour afterward the clerk went up to see him. Rigley's appearance alarmed him, and he immediately called assistance. The physicians at once saw that he had taken a powerful narcotic, and every means known to them was em-ployed to relieve him. Nothing conid be got from his stomach, and he was taken up and compelled to walk about the room. But the drug was too strong for all their efforts, and in two or three hours he expired. The deceased left a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Arranson 1870 Farewell-This I have calculated for some time. Let no man say I am insone, for this I had rather do than work at my present occupation. So farewell to all now for the great secret. Bye bye, my friends.

God bless those that I love is my prayer, and may God have mercy on my poor som My love to —, and may God bless her God have merey on my poor orphan sisters and brothers. I would rather be dead than live such a life as this. May God bless nor, now for another world, and see what no living creature ever saw How strange, but good bye. My remains I want to be sent home, after notifying my folks. Mr. Rigley was the son of a gentleman of onsiderable prominence in Ecutucky, his father having been an elector on the Democratic presidential ticket in 1860. He was of a cheerful disposition, as young men usually

We are also informed that he had got ready to destroy his life on two different previous occasions. One was on St. John's day, 1869. He had the morphine ready to swallow, when a hand of masic heading a ma-sonic procession attracted his attention, and he went down to the street and forgot the drug. Another time he had procured the morphine, and was raising it to hi room and he threw the opinte

The Bols de Boulogue and the Bots de Vincennes. IFrom the New York Herald

The rumor that the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes are to be destroyed has been confirmed. The people protested, but the destruction of both these favorite reserts was declared to be a military necessity. So extreme a precaution is ominous of the very great peril to which the capital of France has been exposed by the failure of the French armies to repel the Prussian involer. Nor is it reassuring to remember that "the print tive trees which covered the sandy soil of the Bois de Boulegne in the days of the first French revolution were all cut down when the allied armies bivomacked on the spot after Waterloo," Nothing but the direct anticipation of a second Waterless could have prompted the destruction of the fine clumps of woods with all the accessorie of modern landscape gardening, the truit of the pains and money lavished on the two thousand acres of this exquisite pleasure ground since 1852 by Louis Napoleon, 16 promenades and roadways offered forty miles' circuit to the fluest mounts and equipages and to a multitude of pedestrians. Its artificial lakes and costades, its Seise chalets and Chinese pavitions, its facilities for walking, riding, driving, skating, din-ing and dancing, for picnics and for duel-in a word, its innumerable attractions had made it the daily rendezvous of the rank, fashion and wealth, not only of the gay metropolis, but of the entire world. The Bois de Vincennes, at the other end of Paris, had also been embeli-ished by the Emperor, chiefly for the benefit of the shopkeepers and their families in the Fanbourg St. Antoine. The improvements which had been planned were however, discontinued a few years ago, and the open spaces between the noble trees of this extensive park have since been devoted to military exercises and manageners. In view of the threatening contingency of some thing infinitely more serious than drill, re-view or sham fight, the Bois de Vinceanes, like the Bois de Boulogne, is to be levelled. If the siege guns of the Crown Prince of Prussia are soon to be heard from the outer fortifications of Paris the desturction of these charming pleasure grounds of the Parisian

Affairs in France.

[From the New York Herald. efore been so rapidly and terribly cut up as in this campaign. At the same time Frame has actually undergone a revolution. The empire and the reign of Napoleon are evi-dently at an end. The Emperor is practicably superseded in Paris by General Trachu and by the Corps Legislatif, assuming the functions of an independent body and acting as if the Emperor were dead. Empland, Russia and Austria are doubtless ready to agree in behalf of peace that the French people shall establish a government of their own choosing. What more can they expect to gain by the further presecution of the war Napoleon, if the latest reports concerning him are in any degree true, is powerfee to do anything. If still nominally at the head of his army in the field he is so chapfallen that he can hardly undertake, in the name of France, o answer the Pope's letter. The Queen of urging upon him that it is highly desirable to accept peace proposals from France. Would it not be better for her Majesty to irge as delicately as possible, but arge upon Napoleon his abdication in favor of such government as the French people may elect, as the first essential step to peace

negotiations? In any event, the friendly corresp between the Pope and King Willian prevents this war from becoming a war between Catholic Europe and Protestant Europe, and so much has been gained in favor of peace. closing the liberal inclinations of King William tor peace it leaves France without a

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